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10/806,057	03/22/2004	Takashi Sasabayashi	2803.70169	1512
7590 07/27/2006		EXAMINER		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Application/Control Number: 10/806,057

Art Unit: 2871

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kishimoto et al (US 6721024).

Kishimoto discloses a liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprising (see at least Figures 1-6): two substrates; a liquid crystal layer into which liquid crystal is inserted between opposing surfaces of the two substrates; a structure (e.g., 16, 26) provided so as to partition the liquid crystal layer and forming at least one enclosed domain in each display pixel, wherein the alignment of the liquid crystal molecules while a voltage is being applied is symmetric with respect to a plane parallel to the substrates and almost passing through the center in the direction of the thickness of the liquid crystal layer.

Kishimoto discloses the LCD device comprising the liquid crystal molecules having negative dielectric constant anisotropy (see at least col. 6, lines 9-11) and almost vertically aligned with respect to the substrate surface while no voltage is applied (see at least col. 7, lines 9-12).

Kishimoto discloses the LCD device comprising the tilting orientation of the liquid crystal molecules having two or more directions in each domain when projected on the substrate

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(see at least Figures 1-6).

Kishimoto discloses the liquid crystal display device comprising the two substrates comprise electrodes (12, 42) on the opposing surfaces thereof, and wherein the structure is provided on the electrode and is made of dielectric material (see at least col. 6, lines 21-22).

Kishimoto discloses the liquid crystal display device comprising the structure having a grid/lattice-like shape (see at least col. 6, lines 28-29).

2. Claims 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kishimoto et al (US 6721024).

Kishimoto discloses a liquid crystal display device comprising: two substrates; a liquid crystal layer into which liquid crystal is inserted between opposing surfaces of the two substrates; a structure (e.g., 16 and 20) having a thickness equal to a thickness of the liquid crystal layer, the structure partitioning the liquid crystal layer and enclosing a part of the liquid crystal to form at least one domain in each display pixel.

Kishimoto discloses the LCD device comprising the liquid crystal molecules having negative dielectric constant anisotropy (see at least col. 6, lines 9-11) and almost vertically aligned with respect to the substrate surface while no voltage is applied (see at least col. 7, lines 9-12).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kishimoto et al as applied to claims 1-5 above.

The use of polarizers disposed outside the surface of the substrates having axes orthogonal to each other is common and known in the art to achieve advantages such as high contrast. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ polarizers disposed outside the surface of the substrates having axes orthogonal to each other, as common and known in the art, for achieving advantages such as high contrast.

The use of a phase difference layer (compensator) disposed adjacent to the polarizer/substrate is common and known in the art for achieving advantages such as improving/wide viewing angle. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a phase difference layer disposed adjacent to the polarizer/substrate, as common and known in the art, for achieving advantages such as improving/wide viewing angle.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 05/09/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant contended that Kishimoto fails to disclose a structure provided so as to partition the liquid crystal layer and forming at least one enclosed domain in each display pixel.

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Kishomoto discloses a structure provided so as to partition (see at least Figure 1-2) the liquid crystal layer and forming at least one enclosed domain (see at least Figure 2 shown in a plan view, e.g., enclosed domains partitioned by 16) in each display pixel.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Toan Ton whose telephone number is (571) 272-2303.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

July 20, 2006

TOANTON TOANTON EXAMINER